## Antional Republican.

BATES OF ADVERTISING

THE WHERLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN a every Thursday morning, and is fur-subscribers at the following rates: One year, \$5; three copies one year, \$5; ion year,\$16; single copies, in wrappers, five

numpleations, whether on business or log, should be addressed to WM. J. Proprietor, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,

THE REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCU-ATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ESDAY MORNING IMMINIMUM MAY & U.S. CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.

PAGE—A Ludicrous Incident; Auction Sales: Summer Recorts; La-dies Goods; Proposals, &c. Page-District Investigation; Merchant Tailors; Books and Stationery;

kers, Ingurance, &c. Dry Goods, Internal Adorn-Caps, Railroad Time Tables,

government will be found in our news col-

THE speech of Mr. Monroe in the House last week, explanatory of the work and scope of the Bureau of Education, will be found on the seventh page.

THE Internal Revenue Department re ports that the receipts yesterday, printed in our Departmental columns, were larger than on any day for more than twelve months. No better index could be had of the improved condition of business gen-

THE Southern Claims Commission is re-ceiving deserved attention at the hands of "a sound and solid character in value. Congress. The resolution passed by the House yesterday requiring that all the claims passed upon by it shall be reported during the present session should be so amended as to provide against the possibility of future delays.

THE report of the Ways and Means Committee regarding the Sanborn business has at last been made public. As might have been expected, it presents a bad showing "as was anticipated, in consequence of our as regards the operation of the law under "financial and inflation experience." which the contracts were made, and the committee has consequently felt called upon to recommend its repeal. At the same time the report deals in no unmistakable terms with acts of interested officers.

THE unfinished condition of the Washington monument is a disgrace to the American republic. Congress, to save the honor and good name of the country, should either make provision to complete it or to have the present unsightly pile of stones removed. Delegate Chipman's bill on the subject yesterday should be made the basis for decisive action one way or the

THE bill regulating the collection of certain Southern railroads has been made a organization. precedents which it may establish, and beto be developed.

IN REGARD to the alleged frauds in con-"members of Congress who have asked an "make out a case. Postmaster General Cres-"for believing that the present inquiry is that a regular surgeon would. "the outcome of a personal quarrel; none "tation of being noisy watch-dogs of the from its effects. "Treasury."

## THE CENTENNIAL.

the Centennial, which was made the special arise. No department under our Governorder by the House on the 20th of April, nending an appropriation of \$3,000,-009 for the international celebration, will be considered in Committee of the Whole to-day. Congress owes it to itself and to to show the same zeal in the performance of the country to dispose of the matter as soon their duties that they would if allowed to as possible, and we believe that it will reflect the best judgment and thought of It is now over five years since the law stopthe country by making a generous appro- ping promotions in the staff was passed. priation for the objects in view. The majority of the newspapers are in favor of it; the project has received the indersement of the Governor of nearly every State in the Union and of a large number of the State Legislatures. To be sure, there has been some opposition made in certain quarters, an opposition partly local and partly sectional; but considering the immense diversity of interests and the rivalry of different ocalities the measure is really one of the most popular ever presented to Congress. There is no need of argument on the subject. Congress and the country thoroughly by more than two-thirds majority. Let being rather stormy, the reduction of th

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS. terests; and that Democratic money, subpropriated in ways that are unaccountable propriated in ways that are unaccountable. In short, it seems that the only reliance of the Republican party which gives assurance of success this fall, resides in the fact that many of the drones who encumbered the canvass two years ago have been gloughed off, and that live men, active and unselfishly loyal to its interests, have been certain departments of the staff, they could construct the carried among employees at the certain departments of the staff, they could construct the carried among employees at the certain departments of the staff, they could capted in that respect on an extensive provisions, and it hampers the President in making appointments in the staff that direction. The inequalities of composition thus far presented in Congress likely to bear fruits in that direction. The inequalities of officers and employees of the Executive Departments of the Government is really the only proposition thus far presented in Congress likely to bear fruits in that direction. The inequalities of officers and employees of the Executive Departments of the Government is really the only proposition thus far presented in Congress likely to bear fruits in that direction. The inequalities of composition of the folly of constant and the congress likely to bear fruits in that direction. The inequalities of composition that direction of the fall of the congress likely to bear fruits in that direction. The inequalities of composition that direction of salaries of officers and employees of the Executive Departments of the Government is really the only proposition that direction of the fall of the congress likely to bear fruits in that direction. The inequalities of composition that direction of the fall of the congress likely to bear fruits and the congress likely to bear fruits and the congress likely to bear fruits and the congress of the Executive Departments of the staff, they could be congress that the congress is the congress of the Executive Departments of the staff, they could be congress that the congress is the

will only be of significance as an indication of future results; but it seems that the opposition is busy with endeavors to arouse she colored people with a belief that the lead-re of the Republican party intend be-

stowing all of the offices in their gift upon white men. Their object is plainly to make the colored votern essent themselves as cantildates, and thereby to provoke a feeling of race prejudice, which will attengthen their cause by contentrating the white vote in opposition to the idea of "negro supremacy." It is the same old game being played over again, as it has been so often ever since the form. the days of reconstruction, but it cannot win. In the Congressional district now represented by Judge Thomas, for instance, we learn from a private letter that in "ad-"dition to the white candidates several col-"oned leaders are also aspiring, claiming

"that in a district where their race is so predominant they are entitled to the memthe claims of these aspirants are worthy of recognition, Judge Thomas will be the first to submit to the decision, and if the evident opposition to his renomination—an opposi-tion based mainly upon his back-pay or saiary-grab votes should result in the nomition of some other white candidate, the party need have no fears that a division in its ranks will follow. It is as much the man as it is the cause that will influent votes, and if the record of the Democra Legislature—a record of proscriptive and class legislation—is properly brought out, with honest pledges that the future admin-istration of the State shall be conducted for the benefit of the whole people, complete

victory will be assured. Happily, as far as National interests may enter into the campaign, the policy of Pres-dent Grant's Administration is acceptable to people of every class. The currency question, which once threatened to create serious disturbance, has now been settled FULL synopsis of Senator Stewart's to their satisfaction. An intelligent corresbill for the reorganization of the District pondent, writing from Kinston regarding this question, says that in that section 'where it was assumed that everybody was perfectly clamorous for inflation, I have been favorably disappointed to hear a con-"siderable Democratic endorsement of the "veto of that bill. Indeed, I have not yet 'heard the first expression of cor tion. Members of both, parties I have "heard commend it. Though I am sure "there is, and will yet come up, much bitter "and even malignant opposition, the due "sense of justice and regard for sound, stable, "and uniform currency has not been overridden by an insane and indefinite powerful 'idea of more 'money,' inless it is ascer-While many of our people are in debt, "they want a good sound currency. Infla-"tion was fully and satisfactorily experi-"mented on here in Confederate money, "and our people will not readily accept it "(or its like) again, even at the end of the "politicians' lash. Filling up the glass with water will not increase the quantity "of spirits. There will not be much capi "tal made of this here by the inflationists

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY. The action of the Senate in refusing to neumber the bill, passed on Thursday last, fixing the number of paymasters in the United States army at fifty, with restrictions as to whom the President should or And again, in regard to the alleged wicked-should not appoint to fill the vacancies that may be created by the bill or occur hereafter, is a commendable one. During the debate that occurred while the bill was under consideration, Senator Logan declared that he "did not believe in confining The way to deal with errors is to remedy them. the President to any particular class from "which to make the appointments. He was "not afraid to trust the President," and that sentiment will be re-echoed by the army to familiarize them with it by incessant proclatain moneys due the United States by cer. and those who are interested in its thorough mation of its universality. We are getting tired

Another messure now before the Sen next Friday. This is a matter which requires which has been reported on favorably by no little attention, not so much on account the Military Committee, meets with the apof the amount of money involved as the proval of those who have the welfare of the army at heart. We refer to the bill to open to appointment and promotion the lower grades in the Medical and Ordnance Departments. cause of the political influences remaining appointment and promotion the lower grades In the Medical Department the number of officers has decreased to such an extent as condition of Washington to-day with what it tracts in the Post Office Department, the to seriously injure the service and to inter-Chicago Tribuns says: "The California fere materially with the wants of soldiers suffering from disease or wounds. To sup-"Investigation of alleged frauds in the letting | ply this deficiency, to a certain extent, the "of certain postal contracts are not likely to Surgeon General's Office has been compelled to employ medical men to attend to "well explains that the contracts were let in the wants of the sick and rate them as act-"accordance with the terms of a law that has | ing assistant surgeons, but they are not re-"since been repealed, and the action of the sponsible to the Government, and, not being "Department was taken after consultation regularly commissioned officers, do not, in with the Attorney General, and upon his a great many instances, pay that attention "recommendation. There is good reason to the wants of the Medical Departme

In the Ordnance Department a similar "of the gentlemen from California con- deficiency of officers exists, and the best in-"cerned in the proceedings have the repu- terests of that branch of the service suffer

In all well-regulated Governments the first duty should be to keep up with the improvements of the age in every respect, and The bill reported from the Committee on to be prepared for any emergency that may ment needs more encouragement than that whose duty it is "in time of peace to pre-"pare for war." How can officers who are debarred from just promotion be expected obtain higher rank when it was deserved?

The bill recently reported from the Hous Military Committee entitled "A bill to pro vide for the gradual reduction of the 'army," does not seem to meet with much favor. The first section of the bill provides, 'That in the cavalry, artillery and infantry regiments there shall be no new commis sions, no promotions nor any enlistment until the number of cavalry regiments

"shall be reduced to nine, the artillery to

'four and the infantry to twenty." Whether, in view of the fact that the In dian has not reached that degree of civili zation that it would be safe to trust him understand the whole question. The vote alone with the settler, and the aspect of posetting apart to-day for the discussion passed litical affairs in two or three of the States be a unanimous vote on the passage army at the present time would be a judicious act on the part of Congress, is a mai ter that will admit of serious doubt. Should the bill pass in its present form, it will de "Our political waters are commencing to bar the President from issuing commission stir round," is the phrase with which many to the young men who may be graduated at letters received by us from North Carolina the Military Academy next June, and whom berin. It seems that our Republican friends the Government has been at the expense of in that State are beginning to open their educating, and it will prevent the re-enlisteyes to the fact that their opponents are ment, when their time expires, of men who hard at work; that Senators Ransom and have been in the service from five to twenty Merrimon, unlike their Republican prode- years, and who are well drilled and concessors, are using their positions for the versant with the duties of a soldier. Anadvancement of party and not selfish in other section of the same bill provides "that ly know in what we excel, in what we are de-"whenever a vacancy shall occur in any terests; and that Democratic money, sucscribed by Northern Democrats, will be used
"whenever a vacancy shall occur in any
"department or corps of the staff, it shall
for the Democratic party in the ensuing
"be filled by detail," &c. This section is
clearly interested of being mysteriously shall occur in any
"department or corps of the staff, it shall
son to be made in a universal exposition to be
held on our own shores. election instead of being mysteriously ap- objectionable to the majority of the men who periled their lives in the country's de-

put forward as its managers. It is never- be filled from among the volunteer officers apparent that the campaign will be and soldiers, surgeons or quartermasters, contested, and that the work re- as the case may be, who have rendered nired at the hands of our friends will not meritorious service during the late war, meritorious service during the late war, the present bill gives no such latitude, and it is unfair and unjust to shut out brave men who have risked their lives in defence of

till a position in the line or staff of the army. The country entrusted its destiny to their hands in 1861, and if need be it can afford to trust them to-day with the respon-sibilities of a few of the paltry positions on the staff of the army.

Two Minneapolis Tribute pays its respects to A. M. Gibson, of the Sun, and the independent standerers of the Row as follows: "Here is a more past, has daily filled his paper with the grossest libels and falsehoods upon members of Congress and the District of Columbia officials. When brought before a committee, and asked for his suthority, the cornered libeler refuses to answer, upon the impudent pretense that his published falsehoods were 'privileged communications.' This reckless calummator has just about as correct an idea of the nature of a privileged communication of the nature of a privileged communication. 'privileged communication' as a great many nowspapers seem to have of the 'freedom of the press,' of which they have the most to say when they are engaged in the villatnous work when they are engaged in the vintamous word of defaming the good name of some man or party. The 'freedom of the press' with them means the unrestricted license to utter slanders by the wholesale; to blacken good reputations by the wholesaic; to blacken good reputations at will; to violate all the decencies and pro-prieties of life by bold and malicious misropre-sentations; and then, when called into court, or properly subjected to the cowhide for their abuse of innocent parties, they cry out that the freedom of the press' must be maintained !
"It is against this indecent freedom and use
of the press that Judge Thurman has entered his pointed and emphatic protest. It is high time that such lying scribblers as this man Gibson, and his fellow libelers the country over. journals they represent are amenable to the laws under which we live, and that the reputation of private citizens or men who happen to Judge Thurman goes only half far enough, He ought to see to it that Gibson is prosecuted and jailed for libel. If we remember correctly, the Washington law for punishing libel retains the features of the common law operative in colonial times, and libel is made a heinous crime and has appropriate penalties attached. Prove a man guilty of libel in Washington, and he may be sued for damages, heavily fined, and then sent to prison for a suitable term. The law ought to be executed in Washington for the benefit of those mendacious miscreante and vandais who seek to ruin honorable menthe cannibals who feed on good reputations. And then the statutes of every State ought to be reconstructed to conform to the old common law requirements. There would be somewhat law requirements. There would be somewhat will be removed to Knexville bar has always stood high throughout the State, and it jo day well represented by men of legal ability.

Here is located the East Tennessee University, which is now in a most flourishing condition and gives promise of becoming one of the most popular institutions of learning in the South. Here the great Methodist denomination propose to erect for the benefit of the South a fine theological semisary, which will make it the country, and the city has contributed nearly one hundred thousand dollars as a gift to the institution. It has been rumored that, since the death of the much lamented Dr. Cobleigh, editor of the Advocate. the Washington law for punishing libel retains law requirements. There would be somewhat fewer editors out of jail, but those that succeeded in cluding the sheriff would probably

THE Portland (Me.) Press has some sensible remarks upon the subject of Congressional in-vestigations. "The country has had a surfeit of investigations for the past two years, and all of them seem to be conducted on the princi-ple of making as much noise as possible with very little concern about attaining practical results. It is safe to say that so far as they were intended as money-saving agencies they have proved hopeless failures, for they have cost ten times as much as they have come to." come of this getting upon the housetops, and proclaiming what an iniquitous people we are, we should still find it difficult to reconcile ourselves to such a wretched method of promoting reform. But we don't believe in the syste not to screech about them. Nor is it by any means an effective way of inspiring the rising generation with an abhorrence of immorality of the cant and snivel which is perpetually exthe fact that, in our judgment, the world is full of signs of the gradual and constant growth of the human race in knowledge and goodness, let him contrast the moral, social and political was at any period prior to Lincoln's advent. The time has been within the memory of men now sitting in the United States Senate, when during a Congressional session a third of the members in each House, were in a condition of now sitting in the United States Sc unmistakable intoxication—when gaming was the prevailing vice of the capital, and when deentiousness was too general to excite surprise, much less rebuke. All these things have hanged. Washington society has improved marvellously in every respect. Intemperance is scarcely known at all in the halls of Congress, and the utmost decorum and propriety of life constitutes the rule, to which the few exceptions. And yet we are told, day by day, what a sink of corruption the National Capital is. The statement is a libel on the

american people, and deserves not merely contradiction but reprobation." Tue Washington correspondent of the Ports-mouth (N. H.) Chronicle writes as follows about the capital: "It is hardly to be wondered t that the spirit of Eastern thrift and neatness, or Western activity and enterprise, when cities grow up as it were in a night, should make it ngton. The slowness of growth that necessitated a half century of time to gather a population of 50,000 at the National Capital has ever been a mysterious problem to Boston, to New York and Brooklyn, and to those mighty eities of the West, Chicago of the city. Correspondents vied with each now being extensively worked, stretch from Cumother in writing it down, while every bad thing berland Gap to the Tennessee line south and are in and about it was described in exaggerated outline and heightened color, inducing people generally to think that the city, considered as our representative city, was a disgrace to the nation, and ought to be abated as a nuisance. The results of the war have changed all this. The disappearance of slavery, the infusion of Northern culture and Western enterprise, the prospective development of Southern resources, the increasing power and influence of the General Government, have had a marked effect on the capital, and to-day it is pressing forward with gigantic strides toward the realisation of the plans and visions of its founders."

THE great exhibitions preceding that of 1867 aroused Great Britain to the alarming fact that the improved systems of industrial education so generally adopted in Europe were enabling many nations to outstrip her in the industri and commercial race, and proved to her the absolute necessity of imitating those systems. No nation can keep pace with the great industrial and commercial movements which rejects that through, systematic training for her artisans which piaces science and art at their comman as the elevators of industry. It is a matter not only of national prestige and character, but of dollars and cents. It not only improves, but

diversifies industry.

There is no way in which we can so thorough. ficient, and what means we shall adopt to

THE resolution offered by Mr. Frye in rela Capitol is a striking illustration of the rony of attempting any reform in that respect on an appropriation bill, and it now seems probable that Mr. Frye's proposition will be the starting point from which will follow a complete overhandling of the civil service and a proper adjusting of the civil service and a proper adjusting

NAVAL GAZETTE

THEAS, THYNHASHE AND TIRGINTA

FROM WASHINGTON TO ENGEVILLE-TEN NESSEE INDUSTRIES-A TEXAS LEGISLA-TURE ON THE RAMPAGE-WASHINGTON CITY, CINCINSATI AND ST. LOUIS NAB-ROW GAUGE RAILBOAD—VIRGINIA NEWS

AND GOSSIP. (Correspondence of The National Re-(Correspondence of The National Republican.)

AUSTIX, April 2, 1674.

This morning I was witness to a most diagraceful scene at the Capitol. Chas Masthews, the
reporter and correspondent of the Gaiveston Delly
Mercury, was attacked by near forty members of
the House of Representatives and would have
been roughly used but for several influential sittsens who stepped forward to protect him. The
cause of the trouble was an article written by
Matthews which impugued the motives of come of
the members of the House in opposing the passage of the international railroad bill. The article did not amount to anything, and the action of
the members of the occasion tended to make the
public believe that they were guilty.

A resolution was passed in both Houses to deny
the privileges of the press to the Mercury reporter.
All the respectable journalists who were present
strongly condemn the scion of the legislators,
and it is probable that the resolution will be
rescinded.

rescinded.
It is such scenes as the above which give Texas a name for lawlessness. The question is "What can a people be who are represented by such a set of ruffians!"

J. W. S.

ENOXVILLE, ITS CHURCHES, NEWSPA PERS. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILD-INOS—THE BOSTON OF EAST TENNES-SEE—THE ENOXVILLE "CHRONICLE"

SEE-THE KNOXVILLE "CHRONICLE"
AND ITS EDITORS.
(Correspondence of the National Republican.)
KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 2, 1874.
A pleasant journey from Wasnington, attended by the comforts of a Pailman palace car, brought me to Knoxville, the capital of East Funcasee.
Built on the Holston river, at the head of maviga-Built on the horson river, at the near we havga-tion, and on the great line of railroad leading through the South, it is one of the most beautifully situated of Southern cities. Knoxville is the hub and pride of East Tennessee; her great political fill a public position cannot be destroyed by them with impunity, under the pretense of 'privileged communications,' or the maintenance of 'the freedom of the press.' But Judge Thurman goes only half far enough. large portion of the State centered here, and it was the home of many who became more or less eminent in the Southern and Union armice. The Knoxville bar has always stood high throughout

will be removed to Knowville. Since the Adocate was started in the South it has passed through considerable trial and discouragement. But, as the vehicle of the new thought, vital religion and advanced civilization of the Church South, it located here, it would flourish, surrounded by the

wickedness of our times, especially in view of north, and will cover the lovely sloping hills the fact that in our indement the world is which rise gradually from the banks of the Hol-

To the east from the centre the city stretches out for nearly two miles, and to the west a large tewn, known as Mechanicsville, has sprung up since the war, while the magnificent estate of since the war, while the magnificent estate of Hom O. P. Temple, on a high eminence opposite University bill, made attractive and beautiful by his ornamental grounds and paintial residence, overlooks the river for many miles east and wast, and is east to be the finest estate east of the moun tains.

Knoxville has a large number of good churche

the Methodists and Presbyterians possessing the most costly and wealthy. It sustains two or three iaily newspapers, the leading one of which is

THE ENOXVILLE CHBONICLE, nder the control of its able and centlemanty editors. Messrs. Rule and Ricks. gentlemany sectors and sector at the late to the the most influential Ropublican jearnal of the Seath is called by such high-toned young journalists. is called by such high-toned young journasits, who it once inspire public confidence and insure success. Their achievements in bahalf of Republican principles and insulations have been widespread, and the healthy proble sentiment molded by them is everywhere felt and appreciated. By the way, they said in a very frank and unmistaka-ble way that THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN was

ne of their best exchanges.

The public schools, though not all that could be rise patric sensor, are in a promising condition. Now school couldings of modern style are everywhere going the sensor in adjustion for the masses is beup, new interest in education for the masses is be-ing awakened, and the good work of Gen. Faton, Commissioner of Education at Washington, but formerly of this State, has not been lost, but has formed the foundation-stones of a future educa-South.

It is said upon every side that education is the

fore-runner of all substantial prosperity, wealth and a higher civilization, and when the school system is once squarely upon its feet the hills and valleys throughout East Tennessee will ring with the sweet melody of school-bells calling has youth to the halls of learning.

now being extensively worked, stretch from Cum-berland Gap to the Tengessee line south, and are thought to surpass in extent the colebrated coal beds of Pennsylvania. They are already proving the source of wealth to a large number of capi-talists. A number of railroads are now being projected leading off north and south from the main trunk line. One is to roan from Knowville north to connect through to Ohio; another from Chattanoogs to Cincinnati; another from Knor-rille to Macon, Gn., called the Blue Ridge road, ville to Macon, cra, called the Blue Hidge road, and still another from Morristown to North Carolina. So the rich valleys which supply grain and stock and the ridges and mountains which can furnish a lumber market for the continent will ere long be reached by railroads, which will throw her rich productions into a ready market, and will make a short route to the sea board. East Tennesses has some of the most charming mountain somery in the world, and it has well been called the Switzerland of America.

When the hand of enterprise and wealth penetrates her mountain fastnesses with the conveniences and comforts of public travel, her mineral

niences and comforts of public travel, her mineral springs and mountain scenery, at no distant day in the future, will be celebrated the world over as healthful places of resort.

I called this morning at the residence of Hom. Horace Maynard, and was most kindly received by the wife of Tennessee's most distinguished statesman. She says she owes her life and present fine health to the climate here, to which place

ent fine health to the climate here, to which pro-she moved at an early age.

I found Senator Brownlow looking well in the face though more tremulous than usual. His he-rote spirit withstands the most trying assaults of disease and old age, and he is the subject of con-stant interest and solicitude in Knoxville society, stant interest and solicitude in a for his integrity where he is very greatly revered for his integrity where he is very greatly revered for his integrity

VIRGINIA.

LETTER FROM HARRISONBURG, VA. WASHINGTON CITY, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS NABROW GAUGE BAIL ROAD-COAL AND IRON-OTHER ITEMS.

in Probably as better lituring to of the value to industrial injurests of estentile research has ever been gight that in the results of the exployment survey of that portion of the valley of Virginia known as Rockingham, Page and Highland counties, and Foodhacetas, Bandolph, Webster and Clay counties of West Virginia. This has resulted in the discovery of large deposits of from ore in the sounties named of Virginia, consisting of brown and red Heinstitz, riciding from 56 to 63 per sent, of pare installio from. Pipe ore has also been discovered in large quantities. In the counties named in West Virginia large deposits of splint, bituminous and cannel coal have been found—voin to the thickness of eleven feet, lying horisontal with a dip of about one dagree, sufficient to render the drainage easy.

The close pryximity of the fron beds to the rich orisontal with a dip of about our int to render the drainage easy.

The close proximity of the fron beds to the rich cal fields, made accessible by the narrow gauge allroad, now rapidly being built, will undoubtedly make the valley of Virginia and west Virginity make the valley of Virginia and easl which the control of Pannsylvania in fron and coal

The slees proximity of the iron beds to the rich coal fadds, made assessable by the narrow gauge railroad, now rapidly being built, will undoubtedly make the Valley of Virginia and we set Virginia the rivale of Pennsylvania in from and coal broadcon, and its pear in that prosperity which always follows the successful establishment of iron manufacture. The importance of this sable to the citizens of Harritonburg is not only of the local advantage which will arise therefrom owing to the surpassing richness and excellence of its coal, but to the fact that south and west of it lie wealthy and populous States entirely destitute of coal, which can by the aircady completed railroad facilities be fully supplied at an extraor dinary low price to the consumers.

It strikes me that you Washingtonians are in dulging in a Hip Van Winkle sleep on the subject of the Washington City, Cincinnati and St. Louis narrow gauge railroad, and are by no means alive to the immense advantages to accrue to your city by its completion. Your journal, usually aire to the material prosperity of your city, has remained singularly quiet. Do you not know that your city will be the terminus of the road, and, are a natural consequence, the depot to receive the larger portion of the coal which will be shipped over the road from these lately discordered mines in West Virginia, thereby making your city the successful rival of Baltimore and Philadelpha in the coal trade, enabling you to farmish as good an article, more varied in kinds, and in an inerhassible quantity! Then, when you take into consideration the cattle trade from the West Virginia pasturage grounds, the lumber trade from the mountains, and the agriculatural products, which will be thrown into your lapse from this fertile valley, you will not wonder at us who, living here, know of that which we speak, being surprised at the seeming apathy of the press of your city on this subject.

ORNERAL ITEMS.

OBMERAL ITEMS.

Our farmers are busily engaged in preparing the soil for the spring planting. There will be a larger number of sores of corn plauted this season than any season since the war.

The county beard of supervisors have decided to greet a new court, house next to avered in cost.

to erect a new court-house, not to exceed in cost \$12,000. The present building is not only unsafe, but is an ugly eye-sore to our otherwise hand-

Markeda, Ga., that paper will be removed to Kamrilla. Since the Association paper of the country of the control to Kamrilla. Since the Association paper of the Country of

not it is intended as a compliment to our pleasing little friend from New York, especially as
the picture is that of a poorly-bred fowl with
the picture is that of a poorly-bred fowl with
the plumage of a thoroughbred game-cock,"
and slyly hints that "they are making game of
our little Cox." If not, it asks, why need the
Graphic say that Tammany's friends "will be
giad to have his name brought so prominently
before the public" when "Mr. Cox has been
before the public for the last iwenty years!"

Ether our cotemporary has a great fund of Either our cotemporary has a great fund of quiet humor or is very thick-headed in appreniating the fine points of a cartoon. We sus-

pect it is humorous, and intend no offence by the suspicion..
Still the Graphic is a little at fault, for it could have made matters much plainer to us all. Had it represented little Sammy as a all. Had it represented little Sammy as a dunghill Act, with a game-cock's tail, attempting the role of a rooster, (striving to crow,) and perched upon a copy of "A Buckeye Abroad," (Cox's real literary pedestal,). It would have been clear to the Chronicle that the cartoon was "a palpable hit." In the first place, a rooster has physical pluck and vigor, particularly vigor, neither of which qualities little Cox has ever been accused of possessing, especially vigor. Ergo, our hen would have been better. Then, again, Sammy has little to do with his speeches except to deliver them, and then sprinkle "laughter" and "applauses" plentifully throughout the proofs before their appearance in the Record. And, strangely enough, the little rogue manages to place these words at the very points where the laugh and applause are sure not to come in. Then, why the Congressional Record, with which Sammy has actually so little to do! Preferably, a dunghill hen and "A Buckeye Abroad," and the many unkind but truthful allusions to Cox which we notice in our exchanges from the Empire State, it is quite evident that New York has "tumbled" to this insignificant intestine. Ohio got rid of him, and, with his carpet-bag, he went to New York, from which he must soon take his departure. What State wants him now? Echo answers "Give it up."

Benaron Jones and Senator Sargent represent in the United States Senate communities the interests of which are largely in mining the interests of which are largely in mining the interests of which are largely in mining the following the price of the price charged for the price charged in the same unkind but returbful allusions to Cox which we notice have a proposed by me—if that was charged particularly specially vigor. The price charged to the Government \$45,500 mean by the country of the price of the continuous severs, I find that the total amount paid by the Government \$45,814.44, and the mount and the many unkind but ruthful allusions to Cox with the cox instead of a proposed by me—if that was charged lunghill Acr, with a game-cock's tall, attempt-

sent in the United States Senate communities the interests of which are largely in mining operations. Their prosence in the Senate is owing to the fact that they are representative owing to the fact that they are representative men, and understand thoroughly the interests of their constituents. Senator Jones has an interest in one of the Comstock mines, and Senator Sargent has heretofore opposed the exaction of a subsidy in the form of a royalty from the miners for the benefit of the Sutro tunnel. Mr. Sutro, who wants Congress to compel the miners to secure this subsidy to him by new and extended legislation, does not want his scheme to be reported upon by a committee, two out of seven of which represent the interests to be affected, simply because the one is one of many miners who do not want to be compelled to pay for a tunnel which they do not know will be of any benefit to them, and because the other proposes candidate to them, and because the other proposes candidated to the statement of the statement put in evidence by Mr. Wright Rives on pages 1,306 and 1,307 of his settimony in relation to the avenue.

Q. Will you produce that statement! By M. Mattingly: Q. I understand the result of that statement to the about this. Mr. Rives' testimony shows that the Government and each of a Senator representing the people ought to outwelph the demand of a lobbyist and the has offended the public will. The word and each of a Senator representing the people ought to outwelph the demand of a lobbyist and the has offended the public will. The word and each of a Senator representing the people ought to outwelph the demand of a lobbyist to the stream of the Central Pacific railroad asking that a subsidy hill be alseen from the Pacific Railroad Committee and r men, and understand thoroughly the interests

to fill it. We may next hear of the Can Pacific railroad asking that a subsidy bill taken from the Pacific Railroad Commit red to the Juliciary or Committee on Tus arrangements for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomae and other army societies, and the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Harrisburg on the 11th, 13th and 18th

DISTRICT INVESTIGATION

do you know you can? You had no testing your results? A. Well, I do

method of testing your results? A. Well, I do not know.

Q. You did not have the cross sections, and you did not have your surface measurements.
You say you could arrive at an accurate result: but how do you know you could so long as you had no test to apply to it to determine its securacy? A. There is some test left. In the first place, you can re-establish them, I mean, as well as a Courier could establish the hones of some lour of the ground, except where it had been broken; you can re-establish them, I mean, as well as Courier could establish the hones of some lour of the ground, except where it had been broken; you can re-establish them, I mean, as well as Courier could establish the hones of some lour of the ground, except where it had been broken; you can re-establish them, I mean, as well as Courier could establish the hones of some lour of the ground, except where it had been broken; you can re-establish them, I mean, as well as Courier could establish the hones of some lour of the ground, except where it had been broken; you can re-establish them, I mean, as well as Courier could establish the hones of some lour of the ground, except where it had been had been accurated by the suppose of the most astemant in the supposer of the ground of from the land marks of the ground.

Q. Who did bungle them upf A. Well, I correct your ownstatement on the ground or from the land marks after the work had been done, you were enabled to the cemmittee that he knew that is a measurement on the ground or from the land marks from the loop of the ground.

Q. By observation of the land-marks after the work had been done the land marks of the ground.

Q. By observation of the land-marks after the work had been done the work had been done to th

cross-sections and take levels everywhere, and did do our best.

Q. Then in those cases where you did make cross-sections, did you use those measurements to ascertain what amount of work was done, or did you adopt the other course and examine the landmarks! A. No, sir; wherever I had a cross-section I preferred that to the landmarks!

Q. Do your records in the office show exactly

to erect a new court-house, not to exceed in cost \$12,000. The present building is not only unsafe, but is an ugly eye-sore to our otherwise handsome toyn.

it has merican hotel property, lately owned by D. Pennybacker, has been purchased by M. G. Harmon & Co., who are now rebuilding it, and, from the designs shown us, it certainly will be a most beautifuland comfortable structure.

Earnest efforts are being made to secure the location of the work-shops of the Baltimore and Obio railroad at this piace. Most liberal offers have been made to the company by the town authorities: the result will be known in a few weeks. Should Harrisonburg succeed in getting the work-shops, it will then be, beyond question, the best inland town in the South.

The Daily Graphic, the circulation of which in this city has increased with surprising rapidity, in its issue of Friday last presents a presents a surprise to you made your cross-sections, and have you made your chost strain have; the healongs more to Mr. Barney than to measurements

arrived at thus:

18-inch pipe at wharf, board's-price,

18-inch pipe laying, board's price,

21-i0 varis- of excavation, at 40 tents per
yard, loard's price,

1 unn-hole (\$73.87) per 125 linear feet

1 trap (\$148.23) per 170 linear feet,

For breakage, shoring, rock excavation, caving, superintendance, 20 per cent. con-tingencies,

Government paid? A. Fes, sir; that is what I mean.
Governor Shepherd. Here is the statement in writing in detail.
Mr. Stanton. We desire to put that in evidence. [Statement shown]
By Mr. Stanton: Q. Could the work shown in your statement there have been done for \$1.60 a foot, as stated by Mr. Evans?
The Witness For what?

Q. Whorein is hir. Rives's statement not correct? He said to the committee that he knew nothing about these things except as he found them in the report of the Board of Public Works. Has he made any inaccurate statements in regard to what is shown by the reports of the Board of Public Works? A. If Mr. Rives will take the same avenue and the statements of the cost as they were made up.

q. How long have you been in the employ of the Board of Public Worker A. Since the sum-

mer of 1871.

Q. As an engineer all the whilef A. Yes, sir; q. As an engineer all the while A. Yes, sir; not as assistant engineer all the while.

Q. Who is your superior? A. Mr. Cluss.
Q. Prior to him, who was your superior? A. Mr. Phillips, Mr. Mallett, and Mr. Greene.
Q. Do you wish the committee to understand you as saying, as an engineer, that a profile of the streets and cross-sections is not necessary to accuracy of measurement? A. I did not say any such thing.

Q. You do not wish to be so understood? A. Not in the least. I say on the contrary. the

Q. Providing nothing had been done after

there after that grade-book was made and before the Board of Public Works went to work! A. Of course that ought to have been matter of record.
Q. It ought to have been! A. Yes, sir. I

Q. It ought to have been! A. Yes, air. I do not say that it was.
Q. Was it? A. I would not say that it was.
Q Do you not know that it was not; that there was no such record? A. Well, where ever the grades from the old grade-book had not been changed, I supposed the record was pretty nearly good enough.
Q. But is it not the fact that after that grade hook was made and before the Board of grade-book was made, and before the Board of Public Works commenced their operations, the grade had been changed in many instances A. I suppose it had; the extent of it I could not

say.
Q. In these cases it would be utterly impos-shie for you to arrive at any correct conclusions, would it not? A. Of course, where we had no record whatever of the ground as it was, it record whatever of the ground as it was, it would be utterly impossible.
Governor Shepherd. I would suggest that a record of all those changes was kept by the different mayors of the city.
By Mr. Wilson; Q. You have given the committee a statement in regard to these charges to the Government for sewers. You have embraced in that brick sewers! A. Certainly.

braced in that brick sewers! A. Certainly.
Q. And all classes of sewers! A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you embrace in it any sewer that was
constructed prior to the Board of Public Works
going into operation here! A. You will find, I
think, that in the amount charged to the Government there were a few which were completed in the early organization of the board,
and which ought not to have been charged, but
yet the amount—I do not include those as paid
by the Government—and yet the amount for
sewers paid by the board and chargeable to the
Government exceeds the amount inclusive of
those.

those.

O. But I am trying to get at what you have embraced in this statement of yours. You did, then, embrace in this statement sewers that had been constructed prior to the organization of the board, did your A. There were some facilities I think the headings of the board. of the board, did you? A. There were some finished. I think, to the beginning of the board, and Mr. Forsyth pointed them out as belonging to the board. There were, I think, a few cases with which I was not familiar. Wherever I was familiar with anything I never did.

Q. You say Mr. Forsyth pointed those out to you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much of those sewers was there! A. They are easily footed up, wherever they are; I suppose they amount to something like—I could not say; it is less than \$20,000, I think.

Q. What kind of sewers were they! A. Brick and pipe sewers.

Q. What size were the brick sewers! A. I think two and a half or three-foot sewers.

Q. Did you embrace in that any sewer not yet constructed! A. No, sir.

Q. None that is notyet constructed! A. None at all.

Q. What was the occasion for your an average amount of sawer in order to make up a charge against the Government! What is the reason you could not take the sewers them-

board, would have really required an enormous amount of time.

Q. You were making up charges against the Government for work done! A. The work was done, but had not been eettled.

Q. You knew the work had been done! A. So I did, but I never charged except that once.

Q. You know what the cost of it was? A. No, sr; I did not.

q. The records of the board will show! A. No. sir; they show now, but they did not then. es, sir.
Q. And the size of the pipes! A. Yes, sir;

ortainly.

Q. You know the cost of it and that the contractors were putting it down! A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why not then charge the Government what it actually cost! A. Simply for this

about \$2.\*\*, ye., the discreption of that up an account against the Government for that very same work you charged the Government \$4.70; what was the occasion for that? A. As I explained, if it had simply applied to that single voucher, of course, it would have been opregiously erronsous; but taking the whole—those sewers which cost us from \$7 to \$9—1 thought that the average which I had given

against the Government, was Most certainly it was to is against the Government.

had not been done A. That statement was made some time, I blink, in September, 1873, oe-the beginning of October, 1873, and we expected a large amount of work done before the end-of the season, and what I thought would be dine, I included.

Q. For put in work that had not been done of A. I pet in that estimate work which at the time of the estimate had not been done yet. I suppose some of it has not been done yet. I. I suppose some of it has not been done yet. I.

Mr. Rives will take the same avenue and the statements of the cost at they were made up—

Q. He has no access excepting to anything which you have shown to the public!

A. Well, if he will take the frontage of the proportion of the contrary, he will find that there is no overpayment or any overcharge.

On the contrary, he will find that there was an underpayment.

Q. Now, how have you gone to work in order to get this thing out of its bungling conditions state to the committee exactly what you have done. A. I have just read it, sir.

Q. It know you have sead your results, but what I want to know is how you got at your results. Did you go to any papers which you have in your office! A. This very statement what appears in the reports of 1873 and 1873? A. Yes, excepting in the all there, and in the Governor's answer.

Q. You did get work in that account that the bows it clearly. There are no papers outside, at all.

Q. You were engaged in getting up an account against the Government property. For that you will have to use the map. Their report does not show it, but our maps do.

Q. You were engaged in getting up an account against the Government of the United I States and involving very large sums of money; why did you not ut this is such a shape as that the citizens and officers of the Government could understand it without an explanation of Government property. For that you will have to use the map. Their report does not show it, but our maps do.

Q. You were engaged in getting up an account against the Government of the United I States and involving very large sums of money; why did you not put this is such a shape as that the citizens and officers of the Government could understand it without an explanation of Fubility why dud to the Board of Public Worke? A. Since the statement has provided in getting it.

G. How Jong have you been in t

r. T. FOWLER RECALLED.

By Mr. Mattingly: Q. State whether that is your signature to that bid and that receipt; state what you remember about it.

[The bid and receipt were exhibited to wit ness,] as follows:

IP AN ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK OF THE BOO

[Copy of advertisement inviting proposals an-nexad.] Keceivad, September 21, 1871, certificate of Wil-liam H. Stater, collector, for \$1,000.

liam H. Sinter, collector, for \$1,000.

A. I should say that was my signature. I do not remember of signing it, however, but F see the bid is made out in the handwriting of my partner. I was at that time very busy build-

see the bid is made out in the handwriting of my partner. I was at that time very busy building Long Bridge and was away down the river, and it might have occurred in that way; I presume that was the way it occurred, but it passed all my recollection that I ever put in anything of the kind.

By the Chairman: q. That receipt is in your handwriting? A. The signatures are in my handwriting? A. The signatures are in my handwriting.

Q. The others in the handwriting of your partner? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Mattingly: Q. The signature to the receipt is in your handwriting? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Mattingly: Q. The signature to the receipt is in your handwriting? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Merrick: Q. You say you did sign both those papers? A. It looks like my signature; I have no recollection of it, but I see how the thing occurred.

Q. You said on the stand that you had made no deposit, and had not withdrawn any deposit? A. That was my recollection at the time, sir. I came in here at the time and did not intend to have anything to do with this in-

not intend to have anything to do with this investigation. I dodged the question as long as I could, until your subpons reached me.

The committee took a recess until 2 o'clock

AFTERNOON SESSION. On the committee reassembling, the exami-nation of witness Certly was resumed. By Mr. Wilson: q. Is that the only paper you produced with regard to sewers—this paper marked statement "C!" Witness. I desirs to state this: As long as I

submit a statement to vindicate myself. It has been stated that my average was too high. That statement will show my average was— Q. Where is the original paper made out by you in relation to the sewers on which you fixed the Government prices! A. That short slip, there, that you have marked statement "B,"

there, that you have marked statement "B," or a similar one, submitted at the time to General Babcock.

Q. Is this the original paper you submitted to. him? A. This is my measurement.

Q. When did you make this paper out? A. This I copied from the memorandum. That original, I think, is somewhere among the Goncral's papers.

Q. Have you no copy in your office? A. No, sir; it did not belong to my office.

sir, it did not belong to my office.

Q. Who did it belong to! A. This belongs to me, of course, or did belong to see.

Q. Where are the original papers that are in your possession! A. The original, I think, must be smong General Babcock's papers.

From what did you make this paper out q. From what did you make this paper out-this paper marked "B" on the back of it! A. Those are the board prices, as you will see. q. I want to know when you made this paper out! A. I think it was at the time—January;

Q. This paper, as you presented it, was made, out in January, 1873? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, have you the memorandum or notes from which you made up this paper? A. There is no note needed; that paper is perfect, that the paper is perfect, the trails. in itself.
Q. But did you have no data from which you; q. But did you have no data from which you, made out that paper! A. No, sir; it states every point in itself.

Q. And then there is nothing upon which this paper is based! A. Except what it states.

Q. Was this made out before or after the measurement! A. It was made when the measurement!

measurement? A. It was made when the measurement? A. It was made when the measurement was presented to General Babcock, and to satisfy him about the correctness of the price sobmitted, I made that statement.

Q. Did you submit this paper to General Babcock, or a copy of it? A. Not this one. There must be an oriental in his possession, but it is

cock, or a copy of it? A. Not this one. There, must be an original in his possession; but it is the same thing—the same price, \$4.70. Her looked it over. I think there were several other gentlemen present, and they thought that my assumption was nearly correct.

Q. Nearly correct! A. Well, as all assumptions are. An assumption never is correct.

Q. Sut here yous tate in this, "For the purpose of facilitating the measurements and accounts, an average size of sower was assumed."

The Witness, Exactly.

Q. "And it was thought that the cost of the eighteen-inch pipe sower would be nearest that average if A. I think so still.

Q. Was this a mere assumption on your partat that time? A. It was.

Q. Purely an assumption! A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was more conjecture that an eighteen-inch sower would be the nearest average! A. Well, certainly the conjecture was tolerably fair, because it drains from a twelve-inch pipe to a four-feet brick saver.

Q. Then upon what did you base the conjecture! A. Upon what that paper states. I save there we had sewers from twelve-inch pipe

jecturel A. Upon what that paper states. It is say there we had sewers from twelve-inch pipe sowers to four-feet barnel sewers, and it certainly considered them, and do consider yet, that an eighteen-inch pipe sewer was a fair an average amount of sawer in order to make up a charge against the Government! What is the reason you could not take the sewers them solves as you have paid for them, and charge the Government its proper pro rata, without going through all this formality of making a calculation and getting an average price! You were making up an account against the Government of the United States! A. Yes, sir; that No. sir; if I had those lengths to re-measure them in detail, as we did for the board, would have really required an enormous amount of time.

Q. You were making up charges against the Government for work done! A. The work was that a eighteen-inch pipe sewer was a fair average.

Q. Did you ever sit down and take the length of a four-foot sewer—a barrel sewer—and then of a twenty-four-inch sewer, a fitnen-land sewer and a twelve-inch sewer, and uscertains by any such process as that the average A. No. sir; if I had those lengths! Certainly would not have put in an average size; I would have got an actual size.

Q. Have't you got these lengths! A. Yes-will find them in this statement.

Q. Have't you on so they then.

Q. Have't you on so they have are now perfecting a map, so as to give all the sewers which were ing a map, so as to give all the sewer and then of a four-foot sewer.

Q. Did you ever sit down and take the length of a four-foot sewer, a barrel sewer, and then of a twenty-four-inch sewer, a fitten-land sewer, a fitten-land sewer, a twenty-inch sewer, a thrend you show the sewer, a fitten-land sewer, a

There may be a few more, but certainly what is in that list is put down.

Q. Can we by looking at this, lest determine how many feet of 12-inch sewer there are? A. Yes, air; or rather you may by going over the dr. And of 18, 20 and 24-inch sawert A. Well, I don't know exactly whether I, mated it in the list.

ther or not this average of \$4.78 is : trage. You my you have come to the naking an average of all the different Yes, sir. ell, mer. What I wanted to know